

MICROGRAPHIA

And that this was the surface of the Air that g
son I try'd by this means. I sunk half of a *stiria* i
 Water was contiguous to the under surface, a
 flection was so exceedingly faint, that it was scarc
 I try'd to alter this vivid reflection by keeping o
 not fluid, and that was by rubbing and holdin
 against the under surface, so as in many places th
 touch the Glafs, without any *interjacent* air betwe
 reflection, I found, that wheresoever my finger or
 from that part there was no reflection, but in the l
 of my skin, where there remain'd little small lines
 return'd a very vivid reflection as before. I try'd
 surface of very pure Quicksilver to be contiguous
 of this *pellucid* body, and then the reflection from
 ly more vivid than from the air, as the reflect
 the reflection from the Water; from all which tr
 the strong reflecting air was the cause of this *Phæ*

And this agrees very well with the *Hypothesis* o
 dies which I have mention'd in the description o
 there suppose Glafs to be a *medium*, which does less
 and consequently, that most of the Rays incident on
 refracted towards the *perpendicular*; whereas the
 body that does more resist it, and consequently mo
 do enter it: the same kind of trials have I made
 with drops of fluid bodies, and several other way
 agree very exactly with this *Theory*. So that from t
 blish'd, we may deduce severall Corollaries not un

And the first is, that it plainly appears by this,
 the Rainbow is as much to be ascribed to the ref
 surface of the air, as to the refraction of the *Globu*
 evidently manifest by these Experiments, if you
 Glafs-ball that is to reflect an *Iris*, as in the *Cartesi*
 mention'd, the reflections will be abundantly mor
 lours more vivid: and if that part of the surface b
 scarce affords any sensible colour at all.

Next we learn, that the great reason why *pelluc*
 are white, is from the multitude of reflections, no
 the body, but from the *contiguous* surface of the ai
 ly manifested, by filling the *Interstitia* of those
 Water, whereby their whiteness presently disap
 reason proceeds the whiteness of many kinds of S
croscope appear to be made up of a multitude o
 whose brightest reflections may by the *Microscope*
 to come from their internal surfaces; and much of t
 be destroy'd by the affusion of fair Water to b
 surfaces.

The whiteness also of froth, is for the most part